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as seen at its most important seaports and on the journey by rail across the continent from Valparaíso to Buenos Aires. Mr. Wiborg eschews statistics, and there is not a dull page, even though the author keeps an eye out for facts of special interest to his compatriots who are looking southward for trade openings. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama, he made many stops on the west coast of South America as far as Valparaíso, where he crossed the Andes and the Pampas to Buenos Aires, and then went up the east coast.

He shares the opinion, now generally held, that with the strict sanitary measures and modern sewage system now being introduced, the Isthmus and City of Panama will be transformed into a pleasant and healthful place to live; and he speaks of the pampas of Argentina as the finest agricultural country in extent and richness that he saw in South America. The concluding chapter is given to observations on our trade with those countries. Our business relations there, in his opinion, require better and direct transportation facilities, a better system of banking and collections, more competent business agents and greater care in the filling of orders. Geographically there is nothing new in the book, but it presents in an agreeable way a good deal of information, and is differentiated from other books by the author's point of view.

The Geography of New Zealand. Historical, Physical, Political, and Commercial. By P. Marshall. x and 401 pp. Maps, Illustrations and Index. Whitcombe & Tombs, Limited. Christ Church, N. Z., 1905 (?). (Price, 4s. 6d.)

This is a description of one of the most interesting of countries, according to the spirit of the new geography, as defined by Dr. Mill when he wrote:

Geography is the science that deals with the forms of relief of the earth's surface and with the influence which these forms exercise on the action of all other phenomena.

Prof. J. W. Gregory introduces the book with a fine chapter on the geographical plan of New Zealand—its continental structure, the variety of its land-forms, its mountain and volcanic systems, etc. Part 2 (30 pp.) deals with the physical geography, the origin and development of the relief forms, the influence they exert upon the distribution of land and water areas, their effects upon the distribution and nature of the plants and animals, and, in conjunction with the distribution of minerals, upon the areas occupied by man and the nature of his industries. Part 3 (88 pp.) considers the political institutions and economic geography. Prof. Gregory also contributes the chapter on Geysers, Mr. G. Hogben the chapter on Earthquakes, and the description of the Maori is supplied by Mr. A. Hamilton.

The book is copiously illustrated with maps and photographic half-tones. The author admirably carries out his plan of treatment; and as these islands present a remarkable collection of typical geographic models, such a book cannot fail to be very suggestive to teachers and writers as to some excellent methods that may advantageously be followed in dealing with other countries.

The Other Side of the Lantern. An Account of a Commonplace Tour Round the World. By Sir Frederick Treves. 419 pp. and Index, 40 Illustrations from photographs by the author. Cassell and Company. New York, 1905. (Price, \$5.)

A volume that will take its place in the first rank of recent books of travel by reason of its charming style and sustained interest. The author's descriptions are never tedious nor overweighted with detail. His route around the world did not leave the beaten track; but his impressions are fresh, and he imparts them